

CHAMBERLAIN ON OUR WAR

BRITAIN'S COLONIAL SECRETARY ARRIVES IN NEW YORK.

He Discusses the Problems Confronting the United States in the Philippines and West Indies—Likens the Present Situation to England's in Egypt, and Believes U. S. Fully Able to Master It Alone—His Views as to an Anglo-American Alliance.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, England's Secretary for the Colonies, arrived on the steamer *White Star* yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlain and their daughter. He proposes seeing most of the United States during his last visit, which was two years ago—that is, if his holiday is not cut short by affairs needing his attention at home.

Mr. Chamberlain is a good sailor, but he did not relish seven days at sea, notwithstanding that the last part of the trip was accomplished in good weather. To a Sun reporter, who was a fellow passenger, Mr. Chamberlain said that he had been very bored here. He had made no satisfactory plans for his visit, but was anxious to see some of the Western cities, and would, of course, spend part of his time visiting the family of Mrs. Chamberlain, who was Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of the Secretary of War under President Cleveland.

There had been no guest on ship for that. Mr. Chamberlain's bent on a diplomatic errand relating to Great Britain's interest in the settlement of the Philippine question. The fact that no newspaper mention was made on the other side of his departure and that his name was not on the list of passengers gave color to the rumor in the estimation of some of the passengers, but it was laughed at by Mr. Chamberlain when the reporter mentioned it to him.

"No, I am traveling as a plain citizen," said Mr. Chamberlain. "My visit is utterly without political bearing. The interests of Great Britain are very safe in the hands of Sir Julian Pauncefote, and there would be no need of my services."

When the Secretary was asked to express an opinion on the best solution of the Philippine problem, he replied:

"If I were a private citizen, I might express my ideas, but in my official position, it would be a useless and even a little to make the slightest intrusion into affairs to which we are not a party. I am extremely sensible to the fact that the American people are thoroughly competent to deal with the questions now confronting them, and are at the same time independent of outside advice, as well as jealous of their ability to carry out what they have undertaken without outside aid."

"The American people went into this war with the fixed purpose of pacifying the island of Cuba and abetting the cause of humanity. Finally, they were pledged to secure the independence of the island and the liberation of the people from the oppression of Spain. At the end, which has come sooner than expected, finds the United States face to face with the question of territorial expansion, by reason of its occupation and conquest of an island in the East. This question, by virtue of the complexity and vastness of the commercial interest of such a vast and fertile people as the islanders, was bound to come sooner or later. Having entered upon the struggle, the United States could not leave the island involved in the warfare in a state of revolution, but must supply a peaceful and reasonably efficient government."

The United States now finds itself in much the same position as ourselves in Egypt. We are bound to put down rebellion, and we shall stay there until we do. What system of colonial government your people will accept as the most practicable and efficient is now for you to decide, and as I have said, you are the wisest and best. Great Britain went into Egypt to conserve the rights there of English commerce and citizenship, and we are bound to stay there until better government is assured."

"And how long before you are likely to come out?" asked the reporter. Mr. Chamberlain smiled and said:

"Perhaps about the same time the United States will have emerged from its difficulties; perhaps sooner."

It being suggested that territorial expansion was not contemplated in the Constitution, Mr. Chamberlain responded so warmly that he dropped the mantle of diplomatic reserve.

"No; but you cannot thwart your own destiny, and it is obvious to any student of your development that the nation is bound to reach out."

Regarding the agitation in favor of an Anglo-American alliance, Mr. Chamberlain said, after a reference to his own personal interest in the matter, that he was not in a position to say that he was in favor of it, but that he was in favor of it.

"I said in that speech what I had said many times before, namely, that the ties of kindred and common interest are bound to bring us together in an alliance for our own safety and advancement. The sentiment did not make the impression at first that it seems to have made after the battle of Manila, but for the reason that the public mind has never been so ripe for entertaining such a consummation as at present. These things come slowly, but I have no doubt of an eventual understanding between us."

Touching the pronouncement of the *Oscar* in favor of universal disarmament, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I have given no serious thought to the plan for the disarmament of the world. It is a very good idea, but it is not one that I am in a position to say that I am in favor of it. It is a very good idea, but it is not one that I am in a position to say that I am in favor of it."

Mr. Chamberlain spent almost the entire time during the trip with his daughter, who was a very good girl, and he was very fond of her. He was very fond of her, and he was very fond of her.

COURTESY CALLS AT SAN JUAN.

Macias Returns the Visit of Our Commissioner—He Waits Madrid Instructions.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 7.—Captain-General Macias called on Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon at the Hotel Inglaterra this afternoon. Subsequently the three drove to Rio Piedras and visited Gen. Brooke.

The meeting of the American Commissioners, which was to have been held at Rio Piedras, was postponed on account of the visit of Gen. Macias. They will meet to-morrow afternoon to discuss their plans. It is not known when the joint commission will meet formally. The Spaniards are not yet ready. Gen. Macias is anxiously awaiting instructions from Madrid. He has called twice, but has received no advice.

To-day Capt. Folger of the New Orleans was ordered to proceed to Washington with Lieut. Blakely and Ensign Nelson to testify in the case of the captured steamer *Olinde Rodriguez*. Capt. Folger has important evidence that he gathered regarding the capture of the vessel. He will call on the Wasp, which will leave to-morrow.

Admiral Schley called this morning on Commodore Villanueva, who is the Spanish naval commander here, and one of the evacuation Commissioners.

Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon came ashore from the cruiser *New Orleans*, the flagship, at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and walked to the wharf to the Hotel Inglaterra. They were accompanied by their respective staffs and followed by a great crowd. They remained at the hotel, awaiting the arrival of Gen. Brooke, who came by train from Rio Piedras, arriving shortly before 6 o'clock.

The party then went to the Captain-General's palace, where they were received by Capt. Gen. Macias. The Americans drove to the palace and the way was lined with crowds, who were kept from invading the roadway by the order of the police, which guarded the whole route.

Brooke and Admiral Schley were seated together on a sofa beneath a painting of the Queen Regent and chatted informally for a few minutes. Admiral Schley doing most of the talking in Spanish. Not a word was said about peace negotiations.

After a few minutes' conversation the Americans retired, much pleased with their reception. The appearance of the American officers is said to have given the Spaniards a fine impression of our army and navy. Along the streets there was no demonstration of approval or disapproval on the part of the crowds, either in the going or coming of the Americans.

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GEN. WHEELER'S SON LOST.

WENT SURF-BATHING WITH LIEUT. KIRKPATRICK AT MONTAUK.

Bodies of Both Found on the Beach at 1:30 This Morning—Young Wheeler Was the General's Second Son and Was Only 20 Years Old—Sympathy for the General.

CAMP WILKOP, MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 7.—There is little room for doubt that Gen. Joseph Wheeler's second son, Thomas H. Wheeler, was swept out to sea this afternoon and drowned, together with Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick of the First Cavalry, while bathing in the ocean. Their clothing was found on the beach just above high water mark late this afternoon, about a quarter of a mile east of the Ditch Plain Life Saving Station, where they are known to have gone in swimming about two hours before. This evening Gen. Wheeler himself has just given up hope, and says he believes his boy was swept out to sea.

Young Wheeler, who is 20 years old, and Lieut. Kirkpatrick have been friends for some time, and yesterday they made an appointment to go swimming this afternoon at half past 2 at the extreme end of the Sand Beach, not far west of the bluff on which Gen. Wheeler has just established his new headquarters.

They left headquarters together, and were seen by other bathers going into the water and jumping the waves about half past 2. An hour later Gen. Wheeler came down for his bath, found the surf pretty heavy and did not stay long in the water.

He told the General, he learned that his son had been swimming near where he himself had gone in, and, having seen nothing of the boy, he became anxious, particularly as he had experienced the force of the waves. A Corporal was sent to investigate and returned in half an hour white and shaking.

"You tell the General, sir," he said to one of the staff, "I can't do it. Young Mr. Wheeler's clothes are there with his watch and letters and Lieut. Kirkpatrick's uniform. Nobody has seen either of them, and it's almost sure they are lost."

The news was taken to the General, who, at first, did not believe it. He had been told that his son was swimming near where he himself had gone in, and, having seen nothing of the boy, he became anxious, particularly as he had experienced the force of the waves. A Corporal was sent to investigate and returned in half an hour white and shaking.

Word was sent out all along the coast, the life savers turned out and patrolled the beach, a detail of colored cavalrymen turned out to patrol the shore, and Major Beach, with a detail of soldiers and teamsters, went out in search of the missing men. Up to 9 o'clock nothing was heard of them.

With Gen. Wheeler are his two daughters and his son, Joseph Wheeler, Jr., who is on his staff. Gen. Wheeler's son, who is only 20 years old, was a volunteer nurse when he went to New York to fight. The General was almost prostrated by the shock. He sent out to a reporter who called there late to-night that he had given up his son as lost.

All day there has been a heavy surf on the north shore, and a man was swept out to sea with a strong undertow. It was reported that a man was swept out to sea with a strong undertow. It was reported that a man was swept out to sea with a strong undertow.

The life savers believe that either the two young men were dragged out by the undertow, or that an unusually heavy breaker, which they were unable to escape, may have knocked them senseless, or that they may have been swept away to the east and dashed against the rocks there. There is an outer sand bank near the place, and it may be that the bodies were found there. It may be, however, that the drag will have swept them eastward as far as Dead Man's Cove, where most of the drowned bodies from wrecks are found. Nobody here believes there is any chance of the young men being alive, and expressions of sympathy for Gen. Wheeler are heard on all sides.

Thomas H. Wheeler was born in 1878 and entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis three years ago. When the war broke out he was detailed to the United States cruiser *Columbia* as a cadet. He had been here with his father since a short time after the establishment of the camp.

Lieut. Newton D. Kirkpatrick was a Second Lieutenant of Company I, First United States Cavalry, now stationed at this camp. He was 25 years old, entering the Military Academy at West Point by appointment from Virginia, where he was a graduate of the Virginia Military Academy.

Sept. 8, 2 A. M.—The bodies of the two drowned men were found at 1:30 o'clock this morning. They had been washed upon the beach near where the accident happened.

Will Build Ships for Russia. Mr. Scott, Builder of the Battleship *Oregon*, Returns from Europe.

STORMY DAY IN THE CORTES.

Reporters and Public Turned Out—Weyler Accuses the Ministry—His Enemies Retort That to Him Spain's Flight Is Due.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—There were uproarious scenes in the Cortes to-day. Señor Salmeron, the Republican leader, moved that the chamber institute an inquiry into the Government's responsibility for declaring war, suing for peace, and suspending the constitutional guarantees.

Señor Salmeron's resolution asked Congress to declare that the Government could have avoided war, but did not do so. It did not know how to organize a defense, and had signed the peace protocol in violation of the constitution. Frimius Miquel, leader of the Government, rose and demanded that the discussion be secret.

Marquía Vega de Armijo, the President of the Chamber, acquiesced in the Premier's demand and ordered the strangers be cleared out of the galleries. The Republicans and Conservatives, noisily protested against this, and there was a great hubbub, during which the Government and the Chamber were in a state of confusion.

The session of the Senate was also a stormy one. Gen. Weyler, Ascarerra, and Primo de Rivera were among the military officers present. Gen. Weyler declared that the mistakes that had been made in Cuba were ascribable to the politicians in the Government, who had completely abandoned the armies in Cuba and Spain.

Count Almoneda made a reply in which he pointed out that the Government was responsible for the mistakes that had been made in Cuba. He said that the Government was responsible for the mistakes that had been made in Cuba.

Gen. Weyler and others joined in the protests. Count Almoneda, feeling that the Government was responsible for the mistakes that had been made in Cuba, he said that the Government was responsible for the mistakes that had been made in Cuba.

Weyler hereupon began to make threats, threatening Señors Romero, Robledo and Giron. "Take what action you please, but cease playing the bully at the fair. You are more responsible than anybody for Spain's misfortunes."

To the Weyler made no reply. The remainder of the sitting was uneventful. Gen. Gelaviza, formerly Captain-General of the Philippines, has issued a manifesto, which Gen. Correa, Minister of War, has forbidden to be circulated. It is expected, however, that Señor Gasset, editor of the *Imparcial*, will read it to the Congress.

Gen. Gelaviza says that he has never been a politician, but he cannot longer listen to the grievances of the country without protesting. He adds that he has received numerous requests to become the head of a new neutral party. The political parties which have hitherto governed Spain have been corrupt, and the principal cause of the country's misfortunes. Political reorganization is an urgent necessity. The truth should be told as regards the financial situation in order that the creditors of Spain may be thoroughly acquainted with the country's means to meet its obligations.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—A despatch to the *Temps* from Madrid says that troops of all arms are beginning to make organized marches through the Carrión region, in the northern and central provinces of Spain.

RIOT AT COLORADO SPRINGS. 200 Shots Exchanged Between the Wolcotts and Teller Faction—One Man Killed. COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 7.—A riot between the two factions of the Silver Republican party of the State, commonly designated as the Wolcott and Teller factions, was precipitated this morning about 4 o'clock, in this city, when the former attempted to gain possession of the Opera House, which was occupied by the latter.

One of the so-called Wolcott men, Charles E. Harris of Denver, a member of the attacking party, was shot and instantly killed, and Joseph Palmer of Denver was shot in the face, but will recover.

Over 100 men on both sides, armed with rifles and revolvers, participated in the disgraceful fight. No others were hurt. To-morrow the State Silver Republican Convention is to be held in this city and the Opera House was selected as the legal place for it. Two factions, one headed by ex-Chairman Broad of the State Committee, and the other by Chairman Blood, the new appointee, struggled to get the hall. The latter party, which was composed of the Wolcotts, was being held back by an armed guard of the Teller party.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

REPORT THAT ONLY 850 ESCAPED OUT OF 7,000.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Moslem Attack on a Small Party of British Soldiers and Sailors Tuesday Was Also a Massacre—1,000 Moslems Fought Volleys Into the British, Killing 17 and Wounding 40 or More—Reinforcements.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Despatches received here from Athens report that fierce fighting was renewed at Candia, Crete, to-day, the Ottoman troops participating. The Moslems are in possession of the town and are beginning a general massacre of the Christians.

These statements cannot be confirmed and their accuracy is doubtful. The *Standard's* correspondent, who is aboard the British warship *Camperdown* at Candia, telegraphing this evening, makes no mention of the reports contained in the Athens despatches, but he confirms the worst reports of Tuesday's outbreak. He says that the attack by the Moslems on a small detachment of British soldiers and sailors was virtually a massacre.

A thousand Moslems fired volleys into the British, killing seventeen and wounding forty, and probably more. The remnant held their position near the Custom House for five hours under a terrific fusillade from the neighboring windows and ramparts.

The British, Italian and French reinforcements are landing with difficulty owing to the roughness of the sea. The Cretan Christians are assembling outside the cordon, threatening to rush the town and avenge their coreligionists.

The Governor, Edhem Pasha, boarded the *Camperdown* at noon to-day. The Captain of the warship bluntly warned him that he would be held responsible for further outbreaks. As a result of this Edhem Pasha this evening sent a crowd of Christian refugees, mostly women and children, some of whom were wounded, under escort to the shore, where they embarked in boats and were taken to the *Camperdown*.

There are now seven warships in the harbor, three of which are British. Strong military reinforcements are on their way from Malta. The *St. James's Gazette* says the report of the murder of the British Vice-Consul at Candia, Crete, is confirmed by a telegram received by the Government. The telegram has not been made public, but the *Gazette* asserts that it confirms in the main the reports of the riots in Candia received last night. The British Vice-Consul was burned to death in the home of Sir A. Biloti, the British Consul for Crete.

A despatch received here from Candia, Crete, says that in the fire which was started by the riotous Moslems in Candia last night the British, German and American consulates were burned.

The War Office has received a despatch saying that in the rioting at Candia yesterday and last evening 20 were killed and 50 wounded. A despatch received at the Foreign Office says that the trouble began in this way: Col. Reid, in obedience to an order from the Admirals of the foreign squadron, took possession of the title collector's office, in order to prevent the mob from attacking it. A guard from the warships was stationed around the title office, and for a time there was comparative quiet.

In the afternoon a picket was stabbed in the back by a Moslem. As he fell he fired his rifle, killing the Moslem, and a Moslem fusillade followed, with such deadly effect that the party of bluejackets on the quay were nearly annihilated before they could reach the distilling ship *Turquoise* nearby. Forty-five British soldiers quartered near the telegraph office were driven out of their huts, and it is supposed that they suffered heavily from the Moslem fire.

A later despatch from Candia says that two companies of marines, French and Italian, have left Suda Bay for Candia. The refugees on the *Camperdown* assert that there has been a great massacre of Christians, and that only 250 escaped out of more than 1,000.

Contrary to yesterday's report the Ottoman troops, of which there are more than 4,000 in the town, refused to help the British, Edhem Pasha declaring that the mob was uncontrollable. Hence the warning of the Captain of the *Camperdown*.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—The *Cologne Gazette* says that the outbreak in Crete is no concern of Germany, which is politically content to remain a mere spectator. The Austrian man-of-war *Bergard* has gone to Crete to protect the Germans and Austrians.

LI HUNG CHANG TURNED OUT.

The Emperor Dismisses Him from Office—Joy in London.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PEKING, Sept. 7.—Li Hung Chang has been dismissed from office by the Emperor. LONDON, Sept. 8.—The dismissal of Li Hung Chang is hailed by the London press as being of much significance, and is assumed to be a triumph for British diplomacy. At any rate, it removes the strongest pro-Russia factor in China.

10,000 DERIVATES KILLED. British Officers Count the slain—15,000 Wounded and 3,000 Prisoners. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, the commander of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition in the Sudan:

"The Khalifa is moving with the speed of the wind. Some of his wives were dropped on the road in his retreat. One hundred camels that had been arranged to assist him in his flight have been captured."

"Our officers have counted 10,800 dead Derivates. The wounded are estimated at 16,000. We have between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners. A gunboat has been despatched up the Blue Nile to tranquillize the districts along that river. The Derivates are reported to be looting. Numbers of people are coming in from the surrounding country. Five hundred Arabs with camels are chasing the Khalifa."

NEUTRALISE ALASCO-LORRAINE? A Notable Article on the Peace Proposals in a Russian Newspaper. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.—The *Nevskoye*, one of the leading journals of Russia, says: "The principal subject connected with the peace question is Alsace-Lorraine and the possibility of France obtaining compensation for its loss by her participation in the realization of the high ideal of universal peace, before which all international disputes will have to sink into the background. We are of the opinion that the neutralization of Alsace-Lorraine is already matured in the consciousness of European nations. It is clear to every one that the independent existence of Alsace-Lorraine would not only not deprecate but would improve its welfare and at the same time create a neutral zone between Germany and France, which would remove the necessity for the armaments of both. The chief interest would lie in the complete restoration of friendship between two hostile countries, a reconciliation which would save millions. Let it be our aim that France and Germany shall face our high initiative, and answer it by an act of self-sacrifice just as high. Mankind is justified in demanding the sacrifice."

The foregoing was undoubtedly inspired by a high authority. BLANCO SAYS THEY MUST PAY DUTY UNDER THE LAW. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

HAVANA, Sept. 7.—Captain-General Blanco has replied to the officers of the steamer *Cimarron* who refused to pay duty on their arrival, saying that they must pay duty under the law. He says that the officers of the *Cimarron* are not exempt from the Custom House duties, nor do they permit foreign forces to distribute provisions. Blanco repeats the offer of the Colonial Government to reduce duties and to have provisions distributed by the Spanish authorities.

Don Ramon Gomez has published a flyer showing his dissatisfaction at the fact that the peace news was not communicated to him officially. He declares that he will help to bring about peace on condition that there shall never be any question of conquerors or conquered.

The Council of Secretaries decided yesterday that it would authorize the officials who happen to be at Santiago to return to Havana to join their respective departments, that it would re-establish the normal order in civil life, that the public treasury at Camaguey should allay the anxiety of business men on the subject of the having met the duties and of drafts on the treasury, and that they would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sign the deeds for the cessation of lands on which are to be erected the buildings destined for the Spanish house.

Hospitals for the insurgents will be established soon at Matanzas and Cienfuegos. The officers of the *Cimarron* are not exempt from the Custom House duties, nor do they permit foreign forces to distribute provisions. Blanco repeats the offer of the Colonial Government to reduce duties and to have provisions distributed by the Spanish authorities.

Grosvonts Allan is dangerously ill with fever in the Red Cross hospital at Calabar. The insurgent Gen. Betancourt, encamped in the neighborhood of Matanzas, told the warship men who visited him that he was delighted to be interviewed, as he wished to explain his conduct to them and make them know his thoughts and plans.

M'KINLEY TO CAUTION MILES

THE GENERAL HERE WITH A STATEMENT—THE PRESIDENT WILL SUGGEST THAT IT BE THE LAST.

Gen. Miles' First Act Upon His Return Yesterday Was to Reply to Supposed Opponents—Declares That the Plans He Advised at the Outbreak of Hostilities Were Not Followed Out in Cuba—He Quotes Alger's Despatch to Prove That He Was in Charge at Santiago When Toral's Surrender Was Negotiated—Departed Voluntarily Then, Leaving the Glory to Shafter—His Campaign in Porto Rico—Favors a Parade of the Army in New York—Going to Washington To-day, Where the President Will Appeal to Him for the Sake of the Country and His Own Reputation as a Soldier to Stop Discussing the Conduct of the War—Secretary Alger Will Not Meet Gen. Miles.

Major-Gen. Nelson A. Miles arrived here yesterday morning on the transport *Obdam*. Besides his staff, his wife, son and daughter accompanied him. There were on the *Obdam* also two battalions and a company—800 men—of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and a few regulars whose enlistments have expired. The *Obdam* left Porto Rico, last Thursday, shortly behind the *Chester*, which arrived two days ago. After passing through Quarantine the *Obdam* went to Westchester, where the troops were landed.

Gen. Miles left the transport there and came to this city on the *Gen. Meigs*. He went directly to the Waldorf, and expects to start for Washington to-day. He said on landing that the journey up had been pleasant, and that he considered the entire Porto Rico campaign a great success. He could see no reason, he added, why there should not be a parade of the army in New York, as he knew the public wanted one, and that the men themselves would be glad to parade. He also said he was sorry the Wisconsin men were not to stay in this city a few days, so that their fine condition might be noted.

MILES MAKES A STATEMENT. At the Waldorf, Gen. Miles gave to the newspapers copies of a statement which, although appearing to be a reporter's interview, was prepared by the General himself. In this statement he recited his part in the conduct of the war. He quoted Secretary Alger's despatch to him to show that he was in command at Santiago when the negotiations were conducted resulting in the surrender of Gen. Toral and all of his army. In doing this Gen. Miles evidently aimed to controvert what he believes to be an attempt on the part of officials at Washington to make it appear that success at Santiago was in no measure due to him, and that when he went there it was as a mere victor and not as the General in command of the army. After concluding the negotiations for the surrender, the statement says, Gen. Miles went voluntarily away, leaving all the glory of the actual surrender to Gen. Shafter.

ON THIS POINT MILES IS SILENT. Gen. Miles was questioned last night regarding the alleged interview with him published in the *Kansas City Star* and copied extensively. He refused to say anything on the subject, and would neither deny nor affirm that he was correctly quoted in the interview. The interview reported him as saying that while he was negotiating the surrender of Santiago Gen. Corbin sent a secret despatch to Gen. Shafter stating that Gen. Miles was not sent to Cuba, who was a superior to him. Another charge he was quoted as having made was that the despatches between Washington and Santiago were altered so as to change their meaning before they were made public. The interview also touched on the publicity given to the intended landing on the north side of the island of Porto Rico. This matter is touched upon also in Gen. Miles' interview given out yesterday.

Despite Gen. Miles' refusal to affirm or deny the authenticity of the *Kansas City Star* interview, he gave the impression in interviews with him printed in this city yesterday that, whether he had expressed them or not, the *Star* article represented his views with fair accuracy.

Extracts from the statements given out here by Gen. Miles, together with what he had said to the New York reporters, were printed in the late editions of the Washington papers yesterday, and were the subject of discussion in official circles. The General's part in the war, as shown by the following despatch from Washington received by THE SUN last night:

THE PRESIDENT WILL CAUTION MILES. "The acknowledgment by Gen. Miles on his arrival in New York from Porto Rico to-day of the authenticity of the interview with him published in the *Kansas City Star*, in which Secretary Alger and Adj.-Gen. Corbin were accused of attempting to minimize the importance of Gen. Miles' part in the war, has naturally caused a renewal of gossip in military circles and in official quarters generally. Secretary Alger, when his attention was called to the interviews with Gen. Miles in New York, declined to discuss the matter. 'Excuse me,' was his only response to newspaper men who asked him about it, and he changed the conversation to the weather when a further attempt to get him to talk was made.

"There was considerable speculation among army officers as to the outcome of the issue raised by the commanding General, and the opinion was general that persistence by Gen. Miles in keeping the controversy alive would result in stringent measures by President McKinley. Some of the officers suggested that the President would relieve Gen. Miles from the duties of Major-General commanding the army, and assign him to one of the military departments. These speculative comments, however, are being indulged in by men who do not know what the President intends to do.

"It is the understanding among those who are close to the President that he will put a stop to the embarrassment that Gen. Miles is causing the Administration without going to the necessity of humiliating anybody concerned or of letting the controversy be continued by a course of inquiry or court-martial. When Gen. Miles comes to Washington to-morrow he will have a talk with the President, and the belief among the higher officials of the Government who talked with the President on the subject is unanimous that the friction will cease with that interview."

The President, it is understood, intends to appeal to Gen. Miles to cease talking for publication and let the matter drop, for the sake of the country and Gen. Miles' reputation as a soldier. That this appeal will be effective nobody who knows of the intention of the President to make it is in the least doubtful. "It is not probable that Gen. Miles will see Secretary Alger for several weeks, and by that time any bad feeling caused by the strictures of Gen. Miles will probably have been modified so much that the two men can meet on fairly friendly terms. Secretary Alger will leave here to-morrow evening for Camp Meade, Pa., where he will spend Friday in inspecting that place. Thence he will go to Detroit for a week's visit, and then start out on his tour of inspection of the several military encampments in the South. He will go as far as Jacksonville, but will not